BEFORE THE 1 POLLUTION CONTROL HEARINGS BOARD STATE OF WASHINGTON 2 IN THE MATTER OF RICHERTS' SONS, INC. and HOWARD S. WRIGHT CONSTRUCTION 4 COMPANY. 5 Appellants, 6 7 **PUGET SOUND AIR POLLUTION** CONTROL AGENCY, Respondent. 9

PCHB Nos. (947) and 947-A

FINAL FINDINGS OF FACT, CONCLUSIONS OF LAW AND ORDER

These consolidated natters, the appeals of four \$250 civil penalties for alleged open burning violations came before the Pollution Control Hoarings Board (Chris Smith, Chairman, and Walt Woodward) as a formal hearing in the Board's offices at Lacey on May 5, 1976.

Appellant Richerts' Sons, Inc. appeared through its attorney,
Dennis J. Perkins; appellant Howard S. Wright Construction Company
through its attorney, Richard E. Bangert, and respondent through its
counsel, Keith D. McGoffin. Eugene E. Barker, Olympia court reporter,

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In September, 1975, Howard S. Vright Construction Company was performing certain work for the United States Navy at the Navy's Trident submarine base at Dangor, Kitsap County, in the jurisdictional area of respondent. Associated with Wright as a sub-contractor for land clearing was Richerts' Sons, Inc. The Navy required that land clearing debris not be burned on the base.

III

On September 23, 1975, an inspector on respondent's staff saw several large truckloads of natural vegetation debris being hauled out of Gate 12 of the Navy base to a nearby cleared area on private property owned by John W. Whitford. The inspector ascertained that the debris was from a Howard S. Wright Construction Company project site being cleared by Richerts' Sons, Inc.

The debris was arranged in two separate large piles. The location of the two piles was about one-quarter mile north of property also owned by Nr. Whitford, on which he has developed and was continuing to develop a mobile home park. Throughout this property to the south of the two large piles containing debris from the Navy base Mr. Whitford also was clearing land (see Exhibit A-1). On this property to the south, Mr. Whitford had some ten piles of natural vegetation debris, all of them smaller than the two piles containing Navy base debris. Mr. Whitford also added some of his own land clearing debris to the two piles containing Navy base material.

IV

The inspector, concerned about the provision of Section 1.07(nn)

27 FINAL FINDINGS OF FACT, CONCLUSIONS OF LAW AND ORDER I dof respondent's Ferulation I as it might apply to the transported Navy dobris and to Section 2.12 of respondent's Regulation I if the piles were burned, contacted in. Unitford on September 25, 1975 and informed him of Pegulition I / d of enforcement consequences if the piles were burned without first scening a variance from respondent.

On September 25, 1075, the inspector also contacted by telephone the general superinterdent of Novard S. Wright Construction Company and gave him the name general warning which had been given to Mr. Whitford.

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On October 2, 1975, at a meeting in a restaurant at Silverdale, the inspector also cave the same general marning to an official of Richerts' Sons, Inc.

## VII

On October 1, 1975, respondent notified Howard S. Wright Construction Comply in riting (Fibibit R-6) that burning on private land of the transported Mary land clearing debris would be an "unlawful operation and subject to inforcement action" by respondent.

On Composer 3, 1975, respondent sent an identical letter (Exhibit R-7) to Richeris' Sons, Inc.

## VIII

The inspector also contacted the area supervisor of the State Deportment of Tatural Resources (DNR). The supervisor agreed that DNR yould issue no outdoor business vernits for the two large pilos containing transported haty depris until a variance for same had been obtained from respondent.

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On October 9, 1975, a forest technician on the staff of the State Department of Latural Resources, pursuant to RCW 76.04.170, issued to Mr. Whitford a surning permit for the purposes of "forest fire hazard abatement" and "none premises debris disposal."

hr. Whitford testified he understood the permit (Exhibit R-22) covered not only the some ten smaller debris piles on his mobile home park but also the two larger piles containing Navy debris and located one-quarter mile north of the mobile home site.

The forest technician testified the permit was issued only to cover three of the smaller piles on the mobile home park site.

While the permit lacks detail as to its limitations and while it contains an error in legal description not noted either by the forest technician or by Mr. Whitford at the time of issuance, this Board finds that the permit was limited to three mobile home park piles and did not include the two larger piles containing Navy debris. We make this finding for the following reasons:

- (a) On its face, the permit is conditioned to include certain fire safety precautions, such as "20 gallons (of water) and 2 buckets," which would be useless in controlling fires of such dimension as the two large piles containing the Navy debris.
- (b) On its face, the permit states that it was issued "subject to air quality control."
- (c) Mr. Whitford and the forest technician sat in a car near an entrance road to the mobile home park when the permit was prepared. The only debris piles visible were those of the mobile home park. The forest

- lachmician solveto piles, ir. Thitford indicated there was a third pile he wished concret a dethe tachmician left the dar, walked a short distance in a mobile none park road to inspect it.
  - (d) The forest technician kner of the two larger piles containing havy debris and kner that his Department had agreed not to issue burning permits for them prior to issuance by respondent of a variance for them.
  - (e) The "local landmarks" section of the permit is filled out for the intersection of public roads nearest the mobile home park; that intersection is three-quarters of a mile south of the location of the two piles containing Pay, debris. The forest technician testified that had be included those two piles in the permit he would have employed "Gate 12" of the Bangor base in the "local landmarks" section.

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On October 17, 1975, at 9.20 p.m., the inspector went to the site of 's the large piles containing Many debris after being informed by the chief of a hearby fire district that the piles had been ignited. The inspector satt flanes consuming one pile 60 feet by 80 feet by ten feet high and a second bulls 60 feet by 120 feet by 15 feet high. The piles here separated by a space of 20 feet. Its. Whitford and another not year in attendance. Later, thile the inspector was present, an official of Richards' Sors, Inc. arrived.

The inspector informed the Richarts' official that the fires were a violation of respondent's Regulation I. The inspector did not request that the fires be extinguished. To efforts were made to extinguish the fires. The inspector left.

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On October 18, 1975, at 9:20 a.m., the inspector returned to the site. Each pile, which had been consolidated by the use of a tractor, was about three-foirths consumed. The separate pilos were smoldering and each one was emitting heavy billows of opaque smoke. The inspector saw no person in attendance and sar no evidence of any attempt to extinguish the fires.

MII

Subsequently, respondent served on the United States Navy, Howard S. Wright Construction Company, Richerts' Sons, Inc., and Mr. Whitford Notices of Violation Nos. 10715 and 10716, which cited Section 9.02 of respondent's Pegulation I, and Notices of Civil Penalty Nos. 2588 and 2589, each in the amount of \$250, in connection with the two fires observed on October 17, 1975, and Notices of Violation Nos. 10717 and 10718, which cited Section 9.02, and Notices of Civil Penalty Nos. 2590 and 2591, each in the amount of \$250, in connection with the two fires observed on October 18, 1975.

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Howard S. Vright Construction Company and Picherts' Sons, Inc. made timely appeals to this Board of Notices of Civil Penalties Nos. 2588, 2589, 2590 and 2591. They are the subjects of this matter.

V I A

Any Conclusion of Law hereinafter recited which is deemed to be a Finding of Fact is adopted herewith as same.

From these Findings, the Pollution Control Hearings Board comes to these

FINAL FINDINGS OF FACT, CONCLUSIONS OF LAW AND ORDER

## COLCLUSIONS OF LAW

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The ultimate issue in these instant macters is whether there were one or more violations of Section 9.02 of respondent's Regulation I. However, this Board first rust detarrine whether appellants were operating under a valid DNR permit. That preliminary step is required because of our Supreme Court's recent decision in Simpson Timber Co. v. Olympic Air Pollution Control Authority and PMR, No. 43871 (Sup. Ct., April 22, 1976).

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Because of Finding of Fact IV, we conclude that appellants did not possess a DNR permit thich consided or permitted in any way the burning of the two large piles of transported Mavy debris.

We wish to emphasize that we do not lightly come to that conclusion. We reach it, in part at least, from a background, accumulated in this Board's bil-year history, of having mound sevoral disputes involving regional air pollution control agencies (such as respondent) and the D.R ofter jurisdiction in open burning incidents. On occasion, this Foord has found it necessary to crit cize that it round to be a regrettable lack of inter-government dooperation in protection of the public from un arrinted air contamination.

To the contrary in these instint ratters, however, is the refreshing fact that restoriest and the DNR closely cooperated almost from the roment that respondent's inspector first became concerned about those two huge biles of trumsported debris being accumulated on Hr. Whitford's property. We find the cyldence to be overwhelming that FIRST FINDINGS OF FACT, 8

CONCLUSIONS OF LAW AND OPDER

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the DNR did not intend and did not, as a fact, grant any open burning permit for those two piles of debris.

III

Having determined that respondent does have jurisdiction in these matters, we now come to Section 9.02 of respondent's Regulation I. That section is a maze of obfuscation but, with patience, its tangled skein is not too difficult to unravel.

In these instant matters, Section 9.02 must be read with Section 1.07(nm), from which we learn that the burning of the two debris piles of concern here did not qualify as "land clearing burning" because the material had been transported; that is, they were not ignited on the land on which the vegetation originated.

This definition, then, leaves the ignition of those two piles under the general category of "other burning" covered in Section 9.02(d)(3), for which "prior written approval" must be obtained from respondent.

We conclude that Section 9.02 does apply in these matters.

IV

Finally, then, we are left with determining whether the facts demonstrate a violation, or violations, of Section 9.02.

They surely do. Respondent, the facts clearly show, bent over backward to advise and warn appellants, not only orally but in writing, that they would be in violation of Section 9.02 if those two piles were ignited without a variance having been sought from respondent. But, no variance was sought, and they were ignited. Appellants must bear the consequences. They were in violation of Section 9.02 as cited in

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lotices of Lolatich Mos. 10715, 16716, 10717 and 10718.

In this, a logest the argument of appollants that (a) only a fire lane separated the two piles and that there runlly was only one fire and only one holation and that (b) the violations noted on October 18 were nearly bookhiering continuations of violations already cited for the provious day.

We conclude there were two violations properly dited in Potices of Violation Nos. 10715 and 10716 for October 17. There were two burning piles. To say they could have been amalgamated into one digantic pile, and thus have avoided one violation, is to surmise what respondent might have directed in a surfance, a process which appellance chose to ignore.

There also were two violations on October 18 as cited in Notices of Violation Nos 10717 and 10718. Not only does Section 3.29 of respondent's Regulation I require that they be counted separately from those noted on the previous day, but the evidence makes only too clear there were real, boda fide air contamination violectors at thosh two poles on October 18; the Dillowing smoke of that day leaves no doube.

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lotices of Civil Penalcy Mos. 2588, 2589, 2590 and 2591, although each was in the sum of the marimum allowable amount which icspondent have levy for a civil behalty, are reasonable in vicy of the facts and circumstances.

VI

Any Finding of Fact berein recited which is desired to be a Conclusion of Law is adopted herowith as same.

Therefore, the Pollution Control Fearings Board issues this 27 FINAL FINDINGS OF FACE, COLCLUSIONS OF LAW AND ORDER 10

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ORDER The appeals are denied and Notices of Civil Penalty Nos. 2588, 2589, 2590 and 2591 are sustained. day of hay, 1976. DONE at Lace, Washington this POLLUTION CONTROL HEARINGS EORBOARD 1: 

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FINAL FINDINGS OF FACT, CONCLUSIONS OF LAW AND OPDER